

DESCRIPTIONS OF TWO NEW SPECIES OF *ICHNEU-*
MONIDE FROM THE ISLAND OF ARU.*

By P. CAMERON.

(Communicated by Mr. W. W. Froggatt, F.L.S.)

The two species described here, were sent to me by Mr. Walter W. Froggatt.

CRYPTINÆ.

SUVALATA TRANSVERSA, sp.n.

Black, shining, the eighth to thirteenth antennal joints white; face, clypeus, labrum, mandibles except the teeth, the inner orbits to the end of the vertex, the line slightly widened on the upper half, the outer from shortly below the middle, malar space, palpi, a longish conical line on the middle of pronotum, the narrowed end at the apex, tegulæ except at apex, tubercles, two lines on middle of mesonotum, straight on outer, rounded on inner side, a mark, almost covering the scutellum, rounded at base and apex, slightly narrowed at the former, a large mark, twice longer than wide, commencing a little above the spines, rounded above, slightly oblique below, the inner side straighter than the outer, a narrow longish line in the centre of the base of the propleuræ, a broad mark on the lower half of the mesopleuræ, roundly dilated above, the apex roundly narrowed, a squarish mark under the hind wings, a triangular large mark on the sides of the first and longish lines on the sides of the others, extending from the outer edge to near the middle (the last segment immaculate); and the ventral broadly yellow. Four front legs whitish-yellow, middle femora fulvous; fore-femora, tibiæ and basal three-fourths of metatarsus, fuscous, the apical two joints black, the middle legs less distinctly with the same parts lined with fuscous; hind coxæ and trochanters white; an irregular conical mark on the outer side at the base, a large irregular 4-pronged one on the apex and the inner side broadly in the middle of the hind coxæ, the base of

* In some works, *e.g.*, the Botany of the Voyage of the Challenger, the name is spelled "Aroo."

hind femora narrowly, the apex more broadly and irregularly, the mark above as long as the long spur of the hind tibiæ, the base of the tibiæ more narrowly, the apical three-fourths, the black irregular at the top, the spurs and the apical two joints of the tarsi, black, the rest of the tibiæ and tarsi white. Wings hyaline, stigma and nervures black; areolet almost square, but slightly narrowed in front, receiving the recurrent nervure at the base of the apical fourth; the transverse median nervure placed shortly, but clearly behind the transverse basal; transverse cubital nervure in hind-wings broken near the top of apical fourth. ♀. Length, 13; terebra, 3 mm. (Elgner Coll.; in March).

Head smooth, the face and, less strongly, the clypeus, somewhat strongly punctured, Frontal spine, seen laterally, is triangular, ending in a stout spine, rounded at the top. Ocellar region raised; the ocelli placed in a wide curve, close to the occiput; the latter is transverse. Temples very slightly developed. Malar space on the outside as long as the scape. Mesonotum at the base transverse, the sides rounded; smooth, without furrows. Scutellum smooth, its furrow strongly crenulated. Base of metanotum with a wide, not very strongly limited, area in the centre; it is smooth as are also the parts bordering it; the centre finely, closely striated; the outside closely punctured; the part between the keel and the top of the apical slope sparsely punctured, especially in the middle. Upper part of propleuræ, except at the base, distinctly, but not closely or strongly punctured, the rest strongly, longitudinally striated. Mesopleuræ closely, irregularly striated below the tubercles, the rest closely, finely punctured, except in the central apical part. Metapleuræ strongly, closely, almost rugosely punctured. Metanotum with the sides at the apex broadly rounded, above with a blunt, not very distinct nipple-like point. Petiole smooth, postpetiole, second and third segments closely punctured, the puncturation becoming gradually finer; gastracœli shallow, smooth.

PIMPLINÆ.

ERYTHROMORPHA WALLACEI, sp.n.

Lemon-yellow, abdominal segments broadly rufous; the basal only slightly tinged with it; fore-femora slightly, the middle more

broadly, the hinder almost entirely, the hind tibiae, except for a band near the base, and the hind tarsi, rufous, a mark on the centre of vertex and front, narrowed below the ocelli, then enlarged into a semicircle larger than the upper part, which is united to a large semicircular mark on the middle of the occiput, three broad lines on the mesonotum, united at the scutellar depression, the central line narrower and commencing at the base, the lateral free from the base, an irregular spot on the apical slope of the scutellum, two transverse broad marks on the third to sixth segments and the whole of the seventh, black. Wings clear hyaline, iridescent, stigma and nervures black, areolet oblique, the nervures uniting in front, but not appendiculated, basal nervure straight, oblique, the second roundly curved, especially posteriorly; recurrent nervure received shortly beyond the middle; the apical cloud is irregular at the base, filling the apex of the third cubital in front. ♀.Length, 17; terebra, 5 mm.(Elgner Coll.; in March).

Mesothorax closely, distinctly, finely punctured. Scutellum, except the apical slope, similarly punctured. Abdomen smooth; basal half of third and fourth segments sparsely punctured. Face a little longer than it is wide at the top, punctured throughout, but more weakly on the sides. Scutellum distinctly raised from the base to beyond the middle, the slope oblique, straight; the apex has a much steeper slope, it being only slightly oblique; the top is rounded. There is a furrowed depression at the base of the metanotum, which is smooth, except laterally at the base. First abdominal segment fully one-half longer than it is wide at the base.

Comes, in Prof. Krieger's Tables (Mitteilung, d. Zool. Mus. in Berlin, iv., 303), near to *E. gnathon* Krieg., and *E. trideus* Krieg., from Celebes. The face is longer compared with the width than in Krieger's figure of the head of *E. gnathon*; and the apex of the scutellum in that species, as figured, has a rounded, not a straight, apical slope. The suture above the clypeus is not so straight, more rounded than it is in Krieger's figure, the apex being also more transverse, the clypeus itself being wider.